

Understanding linking devices

Linking devices are words and phrases used to connect one idea to the next. They help texts flow more smoothly. Linking devices have different purposes. Look at the following sentences and the various types of linking devices they contain.

*She was prepared for the trip. **However**, her partner was not. (contrast)*

*She was prepared for the trip. **As a result**, it was a great success. (consequence)*

*She was prepared for the trip. **In fact**, she was the most prepared of all. (emphasis)*

Classification *Complete the chart with the correct linking devices.*

above all in short likewise moreover therefore yet

Adding	Contrasting	Similarity
additionally	however	similarly
in addition	nonetheless	In the same way
Emphasizing	Consequence	Concluding
in fact	As a result	to conclude
indeed	consequently	ultimately

Choose the correct linking device in each sentence in 1 – 4.

1. Failure: We all avoid it, and most of us fear it. **However** / **In fact**, without failure, progress would be impossible.
2. ... bank started an Institute of Brilliant Failures to learn more about what works and what doesn't in banking. **Above all** / **Similarly**, Eli Lilly and Company, the pharmaceutical corporation, has failure parties to study data about drugs that don't work.
3. The product, though unique at the time, was expensive and heavy; **moreover**, / **nonetheless**, some of its important features didn't work properly.
4. ... some of its most important features didn't work properly. **To conclude**, / **Consequently**, it became one of Apple's biggest failures